



"TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE, AND IT MUST FOLLOW AS THE NIGHT THE DAY: THOU CANST NOT THEN BE FALSE TO ANY MAN."

By STECK, SHELOR & SCHRODER.

WALHALLA, SOUTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30, 1914.

New Series No. 858.—Volume LXV.—No. 39.

Royal Society.

We have just opened a complete line of Royal Society package outfits, piece goods and floss of all kinds, also some finished pieces.

We have the largest stock this side of Atlanta.

C. W. & J. E. BAUKNIGHT,

WALHALLA, S. C.

IT PAYS TO BUY FOR CASH.

THE LEGISLATURE LAST SPRING

PASSED A LAW DOING AWAY WITH DAYS OF GRACE ON NOTES MADE AFTER MARCH 23d. BEAR IN MIND THAT THE THREE DAYS OF GRACE HAVE BEEN ELIMINATED, AND IT WILL SAVE MUCH CONFUSION. NOTES GIVEN NOW ARE DUE ON THE DAY THEY ARE MADE PAYABLE "WITHOUT GRACE."

WESTMINSTER BANK.

TO HOLD ARMY AT VERA CRUZ.

Funston Ordered to Remain Till Further Advised—Keeping Neutral.

Washington, Sept. 25.—American forces will remain in Vera Cruz until the question of authority between Carranza and Villa is settled. This was the consensus of opinion of administration officials to-night, although no definite announcement was made.

Secretary Garrison telegraphed Gen. Funston that the American forces would not be withdrawn "for at least ten days" until questions concerning the transfer of funds at the customs house could be adjusted. Later the following formal statement was issued by the War Department:

"Numerous inquiries were made here and of Gen. Funston as to the date of the departure of the American troops from Vera Cruz. In view of matters which must be settled first, no date at present can be fixed, but in no event can the departure take place within the next ten days, and Gen. Funston was so advised."

Inasmuch as telegraphic communication to Mexico City is irregular, State Department officials did not know when they could reach a satisfactory understanding with the Carranza government. Officials are considering the possibility that Gen. Villa may object to the American government's construction of the Carranza authority as "the central government in Mexico," and indications are that the big sum of money collected for customs by the American officers will not be delivered to any action until there is a definitely established Mexican government.

For Woman's Suffrage.

New York, Sept. 28.—The residue of the estate of the late Baroness Debasus, formerly Mrs. Frank Leslie, is bequeathed to the cause of woman's suffrage. The value is estimated at \$2,000,000. Amount of residue unknown.

MEN FROM WRECK PICKED UP.

Sixty of Cutter Tahoma's Crew Are Rescued by Steamers.

Washington, Sept. 27.—Four officers and 56 men aboard the revenue cutter Tahoma when she went ashore on the Western Aleutian Islands last week have been picked up by the steamer Cordova and survey ship Patterson, near Agattu Island. Advances to-day to revenue cutter headquarters said search was proceeding for 23 others from the Tahoma, who landed from boats on nearby islands.

Vessel Total Loss.

The message indicates that the Tahoma will be a total loss. No details of the condition of the rescued men were given. The 60 refugees left the Tahoma in four boats. Whether they were cruising when found or had taken refuge on one of the numerous islands, was not indicated in the message, which was sent by Capt. Reynolds, commanding the Behring Sea fleet.

The Tahoma struck September 21. She had aboard 83 persons. Revenue cutter service officers to-night were without information as to the cause of the Tahoma's mishap. That she had stumbled onto an uncharted rock or lost her bearings in a fog were suggested as explanations.

The Cordova was bound from Nome to Seattle, when wireless intercepted her and sent her hurrying to the Tahoma's aid. The Patterson was sent from Unalaska.

All-Day Singing at Mt. Tabor.

There will be an all-day singing at Mount Tabor church (Oconee county) on the first Sunday in October. There will be a short program and an address by Hon. E. E. Verner during the morning. The rest of the day will be given up to a song service. The public is cordially invited to come and bring well-filled baskets. All singers are especially invited.

TWO BILLS THEY WILL OFFER.

McLaurin and Stevenson Have Agreed on Two Measures.

Columbia, Sept. 28.—Bills providing for an emergency warehouse system for storing cotton and State validation of cotton warehouse receipts, prohibiting the planting of more than eight acres of cotton to the plow in 1915, and a bill to submit to the people at the coming general election a proposed bond issue of \$1,500,000 to place the State on a cash basis and complete the State asylum, have been prepared and will be introduced simultaneously in the House and Senate when the General Assembly meets on Tuesday of next week in extraordinary session, to consider means for relieving the crisis now facing the State through the closing of the European cotton market.

These bills were agreed on and drawn up Senator John L. McLaurin, of Marlboro, and Representative W. F. Stevenson, of Chesterfield, who will introduce them in their respective Houses. Mr. Stevenson met Mr. McLaurin in conference at the latter's plantation in Marlboro county, where the bills were put in shape, and are now ready for introduction. At that conference the only other person was W. D. Grist, editor of the Yorkville Enquirer.

The warehouse bill is an emergency measure and provides for the State to take over such warehouses as the commission thinks feasible for the purpose of storing cotton. The commission to handle the measure under the bill will consist of the Governor, Commissioner of Agriculture and a third member, to be elected by the Legislature. Fifty thousand dollars is to be appropriated to put the measure into effect immediately. The State is to validate all warehouse receipts and act as the agent for the individual grower to get a loan on this cotton. To this end the authors point the way to the introduction of a banking bill, the establishment of a central bank, under the national banking act, by the State, which would negotiate the loans for the individual growers of cotton on the warehouse receipts, the money to be gotten directly from the government treasury and lent to the farmer at as cheap a rate as possible, a little to be charged for commissions, which would go towards the expenses of the bank. This would be the establishment of a State bank—a measure which is now being debated by the Texas Legislature for that State. The warehouse receipt is to carry the absolute title to the cotton, and means have been devised to this end in the bill without danger to liens which may exist on the cotton.

The acreage reduction bill would prevent the planting of more than 50 per cent of that of 1914, and is based on the amount of stock used in cultivating the present crop. It would allow a maximum of eight acres of cotton to the mule. Heavy penalties are attached to any excess, which is made a criminal offense, punished by a fine of \$25 for every acre over eight planted, or imprisonment at hard labor. In case of a dispute as to the acreage a survey is to be made by the Clerk of Court.

The constitutional amendment for \$1,500,000 bond issue at 4 per cent to place the State on a cash basis and complete the asylum, is the idea of Representative Stevenson. It is suggested that funds arising therefrom could be used temporarily to finance the warehouse measure and then be replaced. It is also suggested that such bond money could be used for a possible extension of the payment of taxes.

The idea of the authors of these measures is emergency legislation which, they believe, will enable the State to borrow money direct from the Federal government through a State bank to be established by supplemental legislation, and loan it direct to the cotton producers at a low rate of interest. They would have the measures to go into effect immediately, so as to afford instant relief and save the situation now threatening the South.

Senator McLaurin left to-night for New Orleans to attend the general cotton conference. He will be joined there by Representative Stevenson, and they, with Dr. Wade H. Stackhouse, the president of the State Cotton Congress, will go to Austin, Texas, to urge on Governor Colquitt and the Texas Legislature the passage of a bill reducing cotton acreage in that State next year at least 50 per cent.

Meeting for Keowee District.

To the Patrons of Keowee Graded School: There will be a mass meeting of the patrons of Keowee school district, No. 35, on Friday night, October 2d, at 7:30 o'clock. All patrons are urgently requested to attend this meeting, for there will be some very important business to attend to.

Important Farmers' Union Meeting.

The Oconee County Farmers' Union will meet with Flat Shoals Local, No. 798, on Friday, October 9, 1914. All locals urged to be represented, as officers are to be elected for the ensuing year.

J. W. Alexander, President.
J. H. Garrison, Secretary.

IN THE INTEREST OF OUR COTTON GROWERS

About one hundred and fifty representative citizens of Oconee met at the Court House in Walhalla yesterday morning to consider ways and means to better the situation as regards the South's staple crop. The meeting was harmonious in every respect, and each one present felt at liberty to express his opinion and to confer with his neighbor upon plans to be considered.

The meeting was called to order and J. P. Stribling, of Richland, was elected chairman. He at once called for the election of a secretary, and Elias Earle was chosen for that place.

After various ideas had been expressed and measures discussed, a committee of seven, composed of three farmers, two merchants, one banker and one lawyer, was appointed as a resolution committee, whose duty it was to embody into resolutions for the whole assembly the essential features advocated by the different members of the body. After the discussions had closed this committee retired and later reported their work completed. The committee was composed as follows: A. H. Ellison of Seneca, W. O. Alexander of Walhalla, Elias Earle, of Townsville, farmers; Jas. G. Breazeale of Westminster, G. M. Ansel of Walhalla, merchants; P. P. Sullivan of Westminster, banker, and M. R. McDonald of Walhalla, lawyer.

The Committee Reports.

The committee reported the following condensed resolutions as the sentiment of the gathering, and after being read to the body and given consideration, they were adopted unanimously:

Resolution No. 1.

Original presented by J. R. Earle. Adopted as follows after consideration by committee:

Resolved, That this meeting recognize its appreciation of the efforts of the National Government to relieve the cotton-growing States from the war in Europe.

Resolution No. 2.

Presented by Hon. E. E. Verner, and adopted after favorable report by committee:

Resolved, to memorialize the General Assembly that, if practicable, that this State, with the other cotton States, buy one-third of the cotton produced in the State at not more than ten cents per pound and to sell at not less than twelve cents per pound.

Resolution No. 3.

The following resolution, original by J. P. Stribling, was presented by the committee, and adopted by the body:

In a mass meeting begun and held at Walhalla, S. C., this 29th day of September, 1914:

Whereas, the great European war and the large cotton crop of this year have disorganized all business to a greater or less extent; and has been especially destructive to the cotton industry, which is not only the basis of wealth in the Southern States; and since the Governor of this State has called the General Assembly to convene in extraordinary session to be held on the 6th day of October, 1914, to devise means, if possible, to correct the calamitous conditions now confronting the cotton producers and the allied interests of our common country; therefore, be it resolved:

1. That we ask our National and State Representatives to use their best efforts to pass a general law that will reduce the production of the cotton crop of the year 1915 to at least 50 per centum of the present production.

2. That we especially ask our State Legislature to pass a State warehouse law, so that the farmers can store their cotton therein, and borrow money on it at the rate of the most advantageous rate per pound.

3. That we condemn the idea of a so-called "stay law," because we believe it would be injurious to all classes concerned with it.

4. That we ask our State Legislature to pass a resolution memorializing the Legislatures of other States to pass similar laws that insure the decrease of at least 50 per cent the production of the cotton crop of 1915 to that of 1914.

Resolution No. 4.

The following, original also by J. P. Stribling, was adopted after presentation by committee:

Whereas, the great European war and the large cotton crop of this year 1914 have brought about disastrous conditions to the farmers, merchants, bankers and all classes of business and professions in the Southern States; therefore, be it resolved:

1. That we ask our banks in Oconee county to finance at least one-third of the cotton crop for the year 1914 by advancing on the one-third of the crop of cotton of 1914, after same has been properly stored and insured.

2. That we ask the farmers who are financially able to do so, to hold off of the market, all of their cotton until the price is not less than 10 cents per pound; and that all farmers who are able to do so that have

tenants, to assist them by financing and holding off of the market at least one-third of the present cotton crop, but if possible, no cotton should be sold for less than 10 cents per pound.

3. That we ask our merchants, guano dealers, buy-a-bale persons, and all other classes of men who can, to hold their cotton from the market and to take no less than 10 cents per pound for same, based on middling.

4. That the buy-a-bale movement is hereby endorsed, and that every person that is able, be requested to buy one or more bales at not less than 10 cents per pound; that a committee of three persons be appointed to canvass each community to solicit persons to buy a bale at not less than 10 cents per pound, and such buyer to hold same for 12 or more cents per pound.

FINLEY'S NEW COTTON MEASURE

Presents Measure that Looks Practical for Federal Government.

Washington, Sept. 28.—At the request of President Dabbs, of the South Carolina Farmers' Union, Representative D. E. Finley last week called a meeting of the State delegation to consider a question of Federal aid to the cotton growers. Most of the delegation, including Senator Smith, attended the meeting. After considerable discussion Representatives Finley and Johnson were appointed to draft a bill for special emergency currency to facilitate the handling of the cotton crop of 1914. Mr. Finley introduced the measure to-day. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to issue \$500,000,000 in treasury notes, which shall be deposited in solvent banks or banking associations in the cotton-growing States, under certain conditions, the banks to execute in equal amount their own notes to the government, at return for the currency, which shall be loaned by the banks only to producers of 1914 cotton, or to the owners of the land on which this cotton has been grown. The amount of the loan shall in no case exceed the market value of the cotton, and the interest charge shall not exceed 4 per cent; the loan to be secured by warehouse receipts, according to regulations prescribed by the government. Under the Finley bill, which was referred to the banking and currency committee, the government would have the note of the bank or banking association to back the cotton currency and the bank would have the note of the farmer or the land owner in addition to the cotton itself as security.

RANDOM REMARKS FOR FARMER

Demonstration Agent Urges Cover Crops—Looking After Exhibits.

Editor Keowee Courier: I wish to ask of you the favor of publishing a few general remarks:

A cover crop is essential to better farming, and now is the time to put in rye and vetch and crimson clover. Clovers are fine and are well adapted to our soils, and these crops make fine winter and spring pasturage. Dallis grass or white clover are fine also.

This is the best season to breed mares in many respects. I would like to say right here that improved live stock is what we need, but there are two extremes. The pony must go out, but the over-grown, gawky 15 to 18 hundred pound animals are too heavy for our hill country, which is full of gravel and stiff soils. They cannot give the service that the thousand to twelve hundred pound animal can. He fills the bill in his native clime, but if you will take notice you will see that where these over-grown animals are kept under the collar they soon become wrecks and are undesirable for every purpose. I am aware that the live stock men are trying to get this class of animals introduced into South Carolina, but at whose risk will they be brought? It will be at the risk of the man who is unable to stand a failure.

I want to urge all members of the corn clubs to make their reports, let the yield be as low as it may. Yes, let us carry out what we started to do. This is one of the main points in life—plan out what you expect to do and do it if possible.

I have mountain rye—plenty of it—and hairy vetch, crimson and burr clover in small quantities.

I want to ask the citizens of Oconee to come to my assistance in the matter of an exhibit at the State Fair from this county. The Department of Agriculture has made arrangements with the State Fair Association to co-operate in making exhibits of the common products of our State. There is space allotted to each county, and the county agents are expected to look after the collection of these exhibits. I am doing all I can along this line, but my demonstration work must go on, too, and

I cannot give my entire time to the collecting of exhibits for the fair. Besides it would cost a good sum of money, and I can scarcely live on the salary that I get.

Of course we are required to get our exhibits from Oconee, and of the 1914 crop. Grains should be put up in cotton sacks, and one peck of each grain will be sufficient quantity for the following: Corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, peas, beans, sorghum seed, millet—everything of the kind that we grow. We would be glad to have 10-car exhibits of corn of every variety grown. If convenient leave your exhibits at Knox's store, Seneca; D. P. Butler's, Westminster; Foster's store, Richland; Gambrell's store, Oakway; Moss & Ansel's, Walhalla. We also want exhibits of canned goods of every description. Oconee will shine if we put the gloss on; if not, we are not to be in it. I am doing my part to the best of my ability. How about you?

On Tuesday night, October 6th, I will meet the farmers of the Keowee section, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a local union.

Very respectfully,
M. G. Holland,
Demonstration Agent, Oconee Co.

OCONEE COMMON PLEAS COURT.

Session Will Begin Monday, October 19th—One Week.

The fall term of Common Pleas Court for Oconee will convene at Walhalla Court House on the third Monday in October (the 19th), and will be in session for one week. This will be a civil session only, no criminal business is to be taken up at all. Judge R. W. Memminger, of Charleston, will preside over this session. There will be but one week between this October civil term and the session of General Sessions, which will be held beginning the first Monday in November (the 2d).

Below we give the list of jurors drawn this morning for the October (civil) session. (Grand jurors not expected to attend):

Petit Jurors.

R. M. Davis, Wagener.
J. M. Holden, Whitewater.
D. P. Butler, Westminster.
J. P. Allison, Keowee.
L. T. Prater, Center.
J. S. Smith, Center.
J. O. Brock, Seneca (Town).
E. E. Nix, Keowee.
D. H. Stanell, Tugaloo.
R. J. Buchanan, Seneca (Town).
S. F. Reeder, Westminster.
A. A. Kelley, Wagener.
J. M. Mulkey, Newry.
J. E. Hopkins, Seneca.
Lee Porter, Wagener.
W. N. Hull, Tugaloo.
C. W. Bauknight, Walhalla.
Roland Cobb, Tugaloo.
J. W. Cannon Jr., Keowee.
J. F. Hedden, West Union.
J. L. Stewart, Wagener.
J. H. Gaines, Seneca.
J. H. Hunnicutt, Keowee.
R. L. McDonald, Seneca.
A. M. Brown, Chattooga.
E. M. Shetter, Pulaski.
R. T. Duke, Tugaloo.
R. H. Sorrells, Center.
E. A. Bowen, Center.
R. A. McLees, Walhalla.
E. C. Holland, Westminster.
W. A. Smith, Westminster.
W. H. Gilstrap, Center.
J. B. Burdette, Wagener.
J. N. Alexander, Whitewater.
John M. George, Keowee.

Seneca Local News.

Seneca, Sept. 29.—Special: Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Runion spent Sunday in Greenville.

Mrs. Charles Lively and little daughter Evelyn, of Greenville, spent several days the past week with Mrs. T. E. Stribling.

Johnson Reid is spending several days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Reid, having joined his wife, who has been with Mr. and Mrs. Reid for some days.

The friends of Mrs. Parker and Miss Sadie Parker, who were residents of Seneca for two years, are sympathizing with them in the sad news of the death of their son and brother, Clarence Parker, from drowning at Georgetown last week. Mrs. and Miss Parker are living now in Commerce, Ga.

S. K. Dendy, Jr., is employed in the store of J. E. Harper.

Dr. S. L. Morris filled the pulpit of the Presbyterian church last Sunday morning and at night. At the latter service a collection was taken for the mountain schools which he represents.

Mrs. W. E. Nimmons visited her daughter, Mrs. S. J. Craig, in Greenville, last week. She was accompanied by her son, R. K. Nimmons.

The friends of Mrs. M. W. Coleman will be glad to learn she is improving at a sanitarium in Atlanta.

The opening meeting of the Oconee-Week Club was held with the president, Mrs. T. L. Stribling, last Thursday, to which a number of visitors were invited. The decorations and refreshments showed the club colors, white and gold, and it being the date of the 18th birthday of the organization, a cake with candles was used as a centerpiece on the dining table. A contest in drawing, with a reading by Miss Elizabeth Nickles, sister of the hostess, were the features of the delightful program of entertainment.

I cannot give my entire time to the collecting of exhibits for the fair. Besides it would cost a good sum of money, and I can scarcely live on the salary that I get.

Of course we are required to get our exhibits from Oconee, and of the 1914 crop. Grains should be put up in cotton sacks, and one peck of each grain will be sufficient quantity for the following: Corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, peas, beans, sorghum seed, millet—everything of the kind that we grow. We would be glad to have 10-car exhibits of corn of every variety grown. If convenient leave your exhibits at Knox's store, Seneca; D. P. Butler's, Westminster; Foster's store, Richland; Gambrell's store, Oakway; Moss & Ansel's, Walhalla. We also want exhibits of canned goods of every description. Oconee will shine if we put the gloss on; if not, we are not to be in it. I am doing my part to the best of my ability. How about you?

On Tuesday night, October 6th, I will meet the farmers of the Keowee section, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a local union.

Very respectfully,
M. G. Holland,
Demonstration Agent, Oconee Co.